STATE:

Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

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VIRGINIA COUNTY:

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM			ACCOMAC	ACCOMACK		
	FOR NI	FOR NPS USE ONLY				
(Type all entr	ies - complete a	applicable sections)			7	
NAME						
COMMON:	Application of the property of the second of	tan karan dinaming i makatak sahabah diputah di diban di Spanish hari sakuru ada anak sahan dang di saca di diban	kan mark, ik deset dirine altan ngga ak na an denimun. Ik ng yar en co di die ke pi pi den tru			
MASON HOUSE						
AND/OR HISTORIC:		The second secon				
LOCATION	معرومين والمستركة المراسية والمستركة والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع					
STREET AND NUMBER: N.	Bank of Gui	lford Creek, .4	mi. NW of Route	658, .1 mi. N		
of intersection o	f Route 658	and Route 18/	IGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:			
1			-			
(Guilford vicinit	y)	The state of the s	rst (Thomas N. Do	owning)	_	
			NTY:	CODE		
VIRGINIA		51 A	ACCOMACK	001		
CLASSIFICATION				T		
(Check One)	1	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE		
				TO THE PUBLIC	-	
District A Building	Public	Public Acquisition:	Occupied	Yes:		
Site Structure		In Process	M. Unoccupied			
Object	Both .	Being Consi	C / resultation	n work		
			in progre	155 141		
PRESENT USE (Check One o	r More as Approprie	ite)				
X Agricultural	Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	Comments		
Commercial	industrial	Private Residence	(Specify)		_	
☐ Educational . ☐	Military	Religious	Abandoned		_	
Entertainment	Museum	Scientific			_	
OWNER OF PROPERTY	PER SECURITY CONTINUES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE		And the second second and the second		index and us	
OWNER'S NAME:	<u> </u>		many the same of t		شدست. بعر	
Mr. H. V. Ewell, .	Jr.		- 		11	
STREET AND NUMBER:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			VIRGINIA	
					N	
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	CODE	D	
Bloxom			Virginia	51		
LOCATION OF LEGAL DE	SCRIPTION	1		-		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF	DEEDS, ETC:				Þ	
Accomack County Co	ourthouse				ACC OMAC	
STREET AND NUMBER:					욧	
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE	CODE	\sim	
Accomac			Virginia	51		
REPRESENTATION IN EXI	STING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY:						
Historic American	Buildings S					
DATE OF SURVEY: 1940,	1960, 1962	□X Federal □	State County	Local		
Library of Congres	S					
STREET AND NUMBER:						
				1	1	
					1	
CITY OR TOWN:			D. C.	CODE	-	

	·			(Check One)		
CONDITION	Excellent	☐ Good	🔯 Fair	Deteriorated	Ruins	Unexposed
		(Check One)			(Check One)	
	Alte	red	🔼 Unaltered	ı	☐ Moved	🕅 Original Site

Erected in the first half of the eighteenth century, the Mason House stands today as one of Virginia's finest surviving examples of Jacobean-Georgian transitional architecture. A three-bay, story-and-a-half farmhouse with a center-passage plan, the building remains essentially unaltered with the exception of some early-nineteenth-century interior changes and the addition of a simple, late-nineteenth-century frame wing.

The house's unusual brickwork treatment is unparalleled elsewhere in the State. The foundations are laid in English bond and rise approximately two feet above grade to a double offset Flemish-bond watertable. On the gable ends, the masonry continues in roughly-executed Flemish bond to the second-floor level where it is interrupted by an offset string course. Above the string course the brickwork continues again in Flemish bond but with the use of randomly placed glazed headers. The corners of the gable ends are accented by unornamented brick pilasters creating a panel effect. The doorway cut into the north gable end wall is early, but not original.

Like the gable ends, the front and rear walls are accented not only by corner pilasters, but also by raised brickwork around the window and door architraves and along the cornice lines. The two pilasters defining the east doorway possess very simple molded brick capitals. The placement of these vertical divisions across the face of the building visually breaks up the east and west walls of the structure into definite groups of four recessed brick panels. Within each of these panels, the mason worked a diaper pattern with glazed headers forming a double lozenge design. This example of the combined use of brick paneling with diaper work is unique in Virginia colonial buildings, although it was relatively common in seventeenth-century English buildings.

The doors and twelve-over-twelve, four-light-wide window sash appear to date from certain early-nineteenth-century alterations. While the house does not have a full basement, evidence exists that the building may have possessed excavated root cellars in front of the first-floor hearths. The roof line of the Mason House is a steep gable interrupted by three gable-roofed dormer windows on the east side and two dormers on the west, separated by the modern addition of the late-nineteenth-century frame wing.

Although the interiors of the Mason House have been damaged from past misuse and are at present used for the storage of livestock feeds, the house nonetheless retains a number of significant interior architectural details. Of particular note is the closed-string, center-passage stair with its symmetrically turned balusters supported on a vigorously molded pulvinated frieze. At the corners of the landings and termination of the stair are plain unturned newels with flat caps and applied half balusters. Although the original mantels have been removed, a single Federal-period mantel featuring shallow panels and applied squared pilasters remains in the first-floor south room. The second-floor ceiling retains exposed beaded ceiling joists. Despite some deterioration, all the floors are the original random-width pine boards.